



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

the government, and spent the summer at Fort Benjamin Harrison in the Medical Officers' Training Corps. Quite recently he was detailed to take charge of a large military hospital at Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga., and here in the performance of strenuous military service he fell a victim to pneumonia. During his brief but brilliant career he attained eminence as a devoted laboratory worker, a skilful experimenter, a broadly trained clinician, and a forceful writer, while his untimely death places his name among the first on his country's honor roll in the great war.

#### MEDICAL INSPECTION OF CAMP WHEELER

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM C. GORGAS, surgeon general of the army, has returned from an inspection trip to Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga. His report to the chief of staff is in full as follows:

In my recent inspection of Camp Wheeler at Macon, Ga., I found conditions as had been indicated by reports. There had been a sharp epidemic of measles, some 3,000 cases, and, as always occurs with measles, a certain number of cases of pneumonia. At the time of my visit, there were some 300 cases of pneumonia in the hospital. While the hospital was crowded, the right of way was given the pneumonia cases, and they were being well cared for.

In the past month there have been about 60 deaths from pneumonia. The height of the measles epidemic was passed some 10 days ago, and at the time of my visit the epidemic was markedly on the decline, but the pneumonia does not develop until a week or 10 days after the incidence of the measles.

We can therefore expect a considerable number of deaths from pneumonia.

The camp is well situated and was in generally good condition. I think the reason for the measles affecting so severely this particular camp is the fact that the men came from the surrounding southern states which are sparsely settled and therefore the inhabitants do not, as a rule, have measles in childhood.

A large proportion of the cases of pneumonia were evidently contact cases, and I am anxious on this score, fearing that we may be beginning here an epidemic and septic pneumonia. We have had a few cases of meningitis, a few cases of scarlet fever and some cases of mumps.

Whatever the original cause of the epidemic and the present conditions, all these evils are accentuated

by the crowded condition of the camp. The tendency to pneumonia has no doubt been increased by the fact that the men have generally been exposed to the cold weather of the past month with no other protection than their summer clothing. Clothing is now rapidly coming into camp, and about two thirds of the men are supplied with woolen garments.

I recommend that it be insisted upon that all men in the camp have 50 feet of floor space each and, to accomplish this, that such additional shelter be supplied as may be necessary; that no fresh men be brought into the camp until the epidemic has subsided; that an observation camp be established; and that all new men be kept under observation until the main camp is free from infection.

Accompanying General Gorgas were Colonel Dean C. Howard, of the Regular Army, recently health officer at the Canal Zone, where he was in charge of civil sanitation; Major Victor C. Vaughan, Marine Officers' Reserve Corps, professor of hygiene at the University of Michigan, dean of its medical faculty and president of the Michigan State board of health; Major William H. Welch, Marine Officers' Reserve Corps, professor of pathology at John Hopkins University and dean of its school of hygiene; and Major Theodore C. Janeway, Marine Officers' Reserve Corps, professor of medicine at Johns Hopkins.

Steps have already been taken to separate the men to a greater degree. By the use of tents which were held for new men due to be called to the camp and with 1,000 additional tents immediately shipped, the number of men per tent can be reduced from nine to five. As new men come other tents will be provided for them. All the new arrivals will be kept away from men who have been some time in camp to minimize the danger of contagion. This carries out Gen. Gorgas's recommendation that an observation camp be established for new men.

The supplying of sufficient clothing has been delayed by the necessity of equipping first those divisions in northern latitudes and those which have been sent abroad. The men at Camp Wheeler now have a good supply of warm underwear and heavy outside clothing

was shipped some days ago. It should be arriving at the camp now, but congestion of railroad traffic has caused some delay in its delivery.

There are over 22,600 men at Camp Wheeler.

#### THE USE OF THE MCKAY BEQUEST TO HARVARD UNIVERSITY

HARVARD University can not share the Gordon McKay bequest with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, according to the decision by the full bench of the Supreme Court which declares invalid the agreement between the two institutions under which Harvard suspends its instruction in applied science and devotes three fifths of the income of the McKay endowment to the maintenance of the engineering departments at the Institute. The decision is on the petition of Harvard to have the court ratify the agreement. It means that Harvard, which abolished the Lawrence Scientific School to merge its scientific courses with those at Technology, will have to reestablish a school of applied science under its administration. The court, in its decision, written by Judge DeCourcy, says:

We are constrained to instruct the plaintiff corporation that it can not lawfully carry out this agreement between it and the institute, as far as respects the property received by the university under the deeds of trust and the will of Gordon McKay.

In substance the plan agreed upon between Harvard and the Institute of Technology devotes three fifths of the endowment to an engineering school, which is not only located at the institute but is conducted and controlled by the institute instead of by the university. We can not assent to the assertion of counsel that "the school of applied science on the Charles River embankment is a Harvard school, a department of Harvard University."

Education and research in the five branches covered by the agreements are to be transferred from the university to the institute, and there conducted under the provisions of the agreement as part of the latter's curriculum. The Harvard professors associated with those courses shall become members of the faculty of the institute, and the property and equipment which the university may hold for the promotion of instruction in industrial science shall be devoted to the courses so conducted.

The faculty which determines the conditions of entrance, prescribes the courses that lead to degrees, largely shapes and carries to practical application the instruction and discipline of the school, and mainly influences the appointment of professors, is the faculty of the institute, notwithstanding that 14 of its 120 members come from the university.

The effective instrument is the deed of trust executed October 30, 1891, and confirmed by a codicil November 5, 1891. McKay was then seventy years of age. He had been a successful manufacturer and inventor of machinery. He was a man of artistic tastes, a lover of music and had traveled extensively in Europe. From 1864 or 1865, for more than twenty years, his home was in Cambridge, near the college yard; he took a leading part in supporting the Symphony concerts in Sanders theater and was brought into friendly relations with many of the college teachers and students. He appreciated the advantages of combining training in the exact sciences with liberal culture in the atmosphere of the university. During all those years there was a close personal intimacy between him and the late Professor Shaler, long connected with the university and appointed dean of the Lawrence Scientific School in 1891; and with the latter McKay discussed his scheme for the disposition of his fortune.

The income of the McKay endowment must be administered according to the intention of the founder, Gordon McKay, even though it be at variance with our views of policy and expediency.

Reading this instrument in the light of the circumstances already referred to it seems reasonably clear from its expressed provisions and implied limitations that Mr. McKay intended that not only the investment of the endowment fund, but the education which his endowment was to make possible should be under the control and direction of the university, its government and administration.

He selected as a trustee to carry out his purpose a great educational institution, one whose ability adequately to carry out his plans he was familiar with, and with whose historic name he desired to associate his own in perpetual memory.

In our opinion this intention of Gordon McKay is not in fact carried out in the agreement in controversy, as we have construed its provisions in their practical operation.

#### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION

THE thirty-fifth annual meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union was held in